

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)Other names/site number: Timothy Powers Garfield Farmstead

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 39W962/958 Route 38City or town: Campton HillsState: IllinoisCounty: KaneNot For Publication: ☐Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:_____
Date_____
Title :_____
State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>9</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/STORAGE

AGRICULTURE/AGRICULTURAL FIELD

AGRICULTURE/ANIMAL FACILITY

AGRICULTURE/AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING

DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE

AGRICULTURE/STORAGE

AGRICULTURE/AGRICULTURAL FIELD

AGRICULTURE/ANIMAL FACILITY

AGRICULTURE/AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING

RECREATION AND CULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/CARPENTER GOTHIC

LATE VICTORIAN/QUEEN ANNE

OTHER/VERNACULAR

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

WOOD

CONCRETE

STONE

METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

This amendment to the Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (GFGT) National Register nomination is to include the additional acreage historically associated with the farm. The acreage of the boundary extension was not included in the original GFGT nomination since it was not owned by Garfield Heritage Society, Inc. who prepared the original nomination and now owns the combined acreage of 332.8 acres. The Garfield Heritage Society, Inc. is working to reunite as much of the original 440 acres as possible for preservation of the historic buildings and conservation of the farmland and landscape. Timothy Powers Garfield, the farm's original owner, deeded ninety-nine acres of his farm to his son, Edward, in 1858. After Timothy's passing in March 1859, the remaining 341 acres was split between Edward and his brother Robert. Timothy's farm was passed on to Robert and Edward acquired the remaining 107 acres. Timothy's farm remained under the ownership of the Garfield Family until 1977 at which time Elva Ruth Garfield founded Garfield Heritage Society Inc.

During the Great Depression Edward's son Earle died and his grandson Everett sold Edward's ninety-nine acres to the Mongerson Brothers who owned the land until 2002 when the Garfield Heritage Society Inc. purchased it. The remaining 107 acres of the original 440-acre farmstead was sold between 1928 and 1954 based on available maps. Today, this last acreage has been redeveloped into a six-unit subdivision and still retains some of the open land.

Narrative Description

The Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (GFGT) Boundary Extension is located on level land, situated among the prairie and rolling hills in Campton Hills, Illinois. The boundary extension is roughly bounded by U.S. Route 38 on the south and Garfield Road on the west. To the north and east the farmstead is bordered by a row of trees, serving as the boundaries between adjacent farms. These boundaries are

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part of the historic boundaries of the GFGT dating back to 1841 when Timothy Powers Garfield bought 440 acres from Samuel Culberson.

The combined acreage of the original GFGT and Boundary Extension consists of a total of 332.8 acres of the original 440 acres purchased by Timothy Powers Garfield in 1841. The boundary extension is the ninety-nine acres gifted by Timothy to his son Edward Everett in 1858, creating two separate collections of buildings on the farmstead. Part of the original GFGT nomination included just over four acres of the ninety-nine acres gifted to Edward, making this boundary extension only 95.8 acres. The historic and present-day legal description for the GFGT Boundary Extension is as follows: Township 40N, Range 7E, and the northeast quadrant of Section 35 and the west half of the northwest quadrant of Section 36.

The two farmsteads are connected by Garfield Road which runs through the center of the combined acreage. The road gently rises and falls under a canopy of cherry, walnut, locust, and Osage orange trees. Garfield Cemetery is also in the center of the farmstead. The cemetery begun in November 1847 lies on the east side of Garfield Road, diagonally south of the Timothy Powers Garfield House and Tavern.

The GFGT Boundary Extension consists of a main residence, workers housing, two barns, four original outbuildings, and one reconstructed outbuilding. The buildings at present can be grouped into ---major categories: house-related, barns, livestock sheds and feed-related, and storage. The farmstead is arranged around a y-shaped drive, which runs along the east of the main residence and then splits in the center with a branch serving the outbuildings on the east and a branch serving the outbuildings on the west of the farmstead. Lands to the north, east, and west were devoted to row crops.

The boundary extension retains a high degree of integrity making it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of the historic resources are intact and have sustained little if any exterior modifications. Outbuildings such as the corncrib have been lost, but as smaller structures their loss does not impact the overall character and integrity of the farmstead.

Below is a description of each of the man-made contributing and non-contributing resources:

Resources in the GFGT Boundary Extension: The Edward Everett Garfield Farmstead

Contributing

1. Farmhouse

The Main House and residence of Edward Everett Garfield is a two-story Carpenter Gothic farmhouse constructed in 1859. On the rear of the Carpenter Gothic farmhouse is a one-story, massed-plan side-gabled cottage flanked by the two-story main residence on the south and a historic, one-story garage addition on the north. Based on where the north gable of the main farmhouse and the south gable of the cottage meet, the gable of the main farmhouse was built around the gable of the cottage. This type of connection or intersection of the two roofs confirms that the small cottage was built prior to the main farmhouse and probably used as a temporary residence for the family and/or builders while the main residence was under construction.

Constructed just prior to the farmhouse (ca. 1858) the cottage is clad in horizontal wood clapboards and measures roughly 25' by 20'. The north and south façades are no longer visible since the cottage is

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located between the main residence and garage. On the east (front) façade the main entry is offset to the north with two, two-over-two double hung windows to the south of it. On the west (rear) façade there are three six-over-six double hung windows centered on the elevation.

The main residence is a two-story Carpenter Gothic Farmhouse constructed in 1859. The house has a steeply-pitched cross-gable roof and is clad in horizontal wood clapboards. On the south (front) elevation there are two pairs of windows centered under the peak of the gable, one pair on the first floor and one pair on the second floor.

All first floor windows are four-over-four double hung with an arched top. The window hoods for all of the first floors windows are rounded as well. All second floor windows are one-over-one double hung with gothic-arch tops. The window hoods for all of the second floor windows are gothic arches. All windows hoods are detailed with offset trim mimicking the overall shape of the window hood and window until the trim reaches the center of the hood where there is an applied, wooden ornamentation. This applied ornamentation varies on the first floor between an elongated diamond or circle, but is consistent on the second floor with a diamond under the peak of the arch.

Additionally, on the south (front) elevation; on the inner part of L-shape created by the cross-gable, is an enclosed porch. The enclosed porch is typical of the 1920s.

On the east (side) elevation, there is a bay window at the first floor with four one-over-one double hung windows with arched tops. There is one pair of windows on the second floor as described above.

The north (rear) elevation is where the farmhouse and the cottage meet. There is one first floor window, as described above, on the east end of the north elevation under the eave of the cross-gable and two one-over-one second floor windows under the front-gable. The second floor windows are rectangular and do not have window hoods.

The west (side) elevation has a side entry flanked by two windows on the first floor and a pair of windows under the peak of the cross-gable on the second floor.

Lastly, the corners of the exterior walls are detailed with corner post trim.

The farmhouse highlights the Carpenter Gothic architecture of the 1850s and is only one of four remaining Carpenter Gothic farmhouses in the unincorporated areas of Kane County as confirmed in the 1986 Rural Structures Survey of Kane County.

2. Workers' Housing

The Workers House is an Upright and Wing. It is frame construction, clad in horizontal wood siding with later Queen Anne details on the porch columns and door frames of the wing and rear addition. The home was constructed in ca. 1865 and housed farm hands who lived and worked on the farmstead. The Upright section (14' by 20') was originally built as a two-story, front-facing workers cottage and built without the one-story wing or addition. The house was later expanded during the period of significance with the wing (22' by 14') and with a one-story, rectangular addition (22' by 14') on the east façade which runs perpendicular to the wing. These were determined to be later additions by the early six-over-

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six double hung windows, compared to the later two-over-two double hung windows on the wing and addition.

3. Dairy Barn

The Dairy Barn was constructed in 1859 as a bank barn. It is L-shaped in plan with a main two-story block which runs east-west and a one-story wing which runs north to south. Its overall length is 100' with an overall width of 85'. The barn sits on a concrete foundation, under metal gable roofs, and is clad in board and batten siding. Fenestration openings on the two-story, main block have been boarded up, but the hopper windows and sliding door on the one-story wing remain intact. The barn may have been a large rectangular shape, based on the existence of a large concrete pad attached to the main block and one-story wing. There are no historic photographs that show the barn in its entirety.

The bank barn gets its name from its construction technique: the barn is built into the side of a hill, thus permitting two levels to be entered from the ground. The lower level housed animals, the upper levels served as threshing floor and storage. The hillside entrance gave easy access to wagons bearing wheat or hay.

Bank barns were constructed with their long side, parallel to the hill, and on the south side of it. This placement gave animals a sunny spot in which to gather during the winter. To take further advantage of the protection its location afforded, the second floor was extended, or cantilevered, over the first. The overhang sheltered animals from inclement weather. The extended forebay thus created is one of the most characteristic features of these barns.

4. Silo

A silo is an airtight structure that holds fresh organic matter for winter animal feed. It is filled with shredded or chopped grass, corn, or at times other plant material, which ferments into a highly nutritious and palatable feed.

The Silo is a vertical silo, popular during the first half of the twentieth century. The Silo is located at the northeast corner of the Dairy Barn and is 16' in diameter and constructed of cement staves popular just after 1910.

5. Hay Barn

A hay barn is smaller than the main barn and built specially for storing hay, constructed of a light wood frame and covered with vertical board, a hay barn often had a gabled roof, and a large opening in the upper gable end, and sometimes a hay hood. Hay barns are smaller than the main barn, and rectangular in footprint.

The Hay Barn is a frame building, constructed in before 1939 based on available aerial photographs. The barn is 38' by 32' with a concrete foundation and a metal front-facing gable roof. The barn is clad in board and batten siding. On the south (front) façade there is a large sliding door with a six-light fixed window on either side. Underneath the gable peak is the original hinged hay lift door.

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On the east façade there are four, evenly spaced, six-light fixed windows on the first floor and a large hinged door centered on the second floor. The north (rear) façade has no fenestration openings. Finally on the west façade there are two, six-light fixed windows along the first floor and an addition with a shed roof at the southwest corner of barn.

6. Shed

The shed can cover many multi-purpose buildings on a farm whose specific function cannot be determined. The shed can serve many functions on a farm and is not readily identifiable either by present usage or by formal features. Farm sheds are mainly used for storage, of tools, small machines, and other equipment.

The Shed was constructed in the period of significance between 1939 and 1965 based on available aerial photographs. It is a frame building, 25' by 56' on a concrete foundation. The roof is a metal front-facing gable and is clad in board and batten siding. There is a small opening under the eave that once allowed for light and ventilation into the outbuilding. The original doors were replaced with much larger hinged doors during the period of significance, when farm implementations became larger and could no longer fit through the earlier door opening.

7. Combination Structure

Often, farmers combined functions in a single outbuilding. The possibilities are quite varied and could include combinations such as wood house/smokehouse, summer kitchen/smokehouse, corncrib/machine shed, or hog house/chicken coop. The function of the Garfield Combination Structure is granary/horse barn/machine shed.

The Combination Structure is a frame building and was constructed by 1939 based on available aerial photographs. The outbuilding is 36' by 48' on a concrete foundation with a metal saltbox roof. Along the ridge of the roof are a cupola and two vents. As with many of the structures, the Combination Structure is clad in board and batten siding. On the east (front) façade, there are sliding doors that allow for the entry/exit of larger farm machinery and one window opening; the window has been removed, under the eave used as a lift to store heavier items on the second floor. Also, under the shed roof on the east façade is one double-hung four-over-four wood window. There are no fenestration openings along the north or south façades. On the west (rear) façade there is an additional sliding door and two fenestration openings to the north of it. There is one, double-hung, 6-over-6 wood window underneath the eave which is missing its bottom sash.

8. Carriage Barn

A carriage barn served to shelter horse drawn vehicles and at times housed stalls and feed for horses. Large doors (either hinged or sliding) and few windows are characteristic features. A carriage barn is difficult to distinguish from other shelters for animals and wagons. Some clues would be that a carriage house would not usually be as large as a barn, and it might sit on the same side of the road as the house and have a clear relationship to the dooryard.

The Carriage Barn is a frame building with hand-hewn timbers constructed by 1939 based on the available aerial photographs. The structure is 26' by 24' on a concrete foundation with a metal front-facing gable roof and clad in board and batten siding. There is one six-light fixed window under each

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eave and one double-hung four-over-four window on the south façade. There is a small addition with a shed roof at the northeast corner with a separate entry door (3'x7').

As the motor vehicle revolution came to the farm, so did the garage and carriage barns were modified. Farm garages were typically rectangular buildings, made of wood or concrete. They would have large garage doors (sliding or hinged) under each eave or gable and sometimes an entrance door, as seen at the northeast corner of the carriage house. Garages were usually sited near the farmhouse, accessed by a driveway or directly from the road. The Garfield Carriage Barn/garage is located directly behind the main farmhouse.

9. Hoghouse/Chicken Coop

A hoghouse is a separate building for housing hogs. Generally, this is a low building with a gable or shed roof. A key characteristic would include individual pens for each animal, revealed on the outside by square openings in the eaves side. Above this range of doors (well above, to avoid breakage), openings or vents gave air and light. A hog house would have hens' quarters or feed storage above the pens. A feed aisle ran behind the pens, accessed by a gable-end door. From the outside, the hog pen can be "read" by the presence of this door in a blank wall. The hog pen also usually has an asymmetrical profile, with a gabled portion with the pens under a shed roof.

The Hoghouse and Chicken Coop, was constructed as early as ca. 1875 based on the increase of swine owned by Edward between the 1870 and 1880 agricultural census, nine in 1870 and forty-five in 1880. It is a frame building, 20' by 70' on a concrete foundation, with a metal shed and lean-to roof and clad in board and batten siding. The main entry is centered on the east (front) façade and flanked by a two-over-two fixed window. The north and south façades are lined with four-light hopper windows which correlated to the individual pens described above. The west (rear) façade has one sliding door at the north end and one window opening to the south of the entry.

Non-Contributing

10. New Workshop

The New Workshop is a frame building on a concrete foundation. The outbuilding has a front-facing gable roof and is clad in vinyl board and batten siding. The Workshop was constructed between 2009 and 2012 after the original workshop was lost to disrepair.

Historically, the name "workshop" referred to a small structure dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. The "work" that took place there could be artisan trades like blacksmithing, or "putting-out" work such as broom-making. During the winter many farmers did other labor to occupy their time or to make extra money. Workshops also permitted the repair and maintenance of farm equipment. Today, the Workshop serves its original purpose and is used as the center for restoration work at the GFGT Boundary Extension.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1835-1966

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Timothy Powers Garfield

Edward Everett Garfield

August Sembler

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The boundary extension for the Garfield Farmstead and Garfield Tavern (GFGT) will recoup the ninety-nine acres that was sold outside of the Garfield Family during the Great Depression. Timothy Powers deeded the acreage to his son, Edward Everett, in 1858 for him to start his own farm. The boundary extension is historically and architecturally consistent with the Garfield Farmstead and Garfield Tavern under Criterion A for Agriculture and Exploration and Settlement and Criterion C for Architecture. The historically-connected properties represent mid-19th century farmsteads that developed during the early settlement period of Kane County and Campton Township- as well as Northeastern Illinois.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of Property

The boundary extension was once a part of the Timothy Power Garfield Farmstead. In 1858, Timothy Powers Garfield gifted his oldest son, Edward Everett Garfield, ninety-nine acres of his 440-acre farm and began building his son's house and barn. The house and barn were built with help from Prussian carpenter August Sembler. The foundation and walls were completed by winter and both were completed by June 1859. In February of 1859 with August Sembler, Timothy began creating framing/square timbers for Edward's buildings. Timothy became sick in February due to age, overwork, and the weather. Timothy died in Campton Township on March 27, 1859.

Edward and his wife Frances had one son, Earle Wing Garfield, born on April 18, 1866. Edward Everett Garfield and his family continued to produce the crops first planted by Samuel Culberson and Timothy Powers Garfield in the 1830s and 1840s, and operated a successful dairy operation on the site.

Based on the available 1860, 1870, and 1880 agricultural censuses Edward Everett Garfield was a productive dairy farmer while also harvesting crops such as corn, oats, and potatoes and being a sheep shearer. In 1860, the first full year of operation, Edward's farm produced 400 pounds of wool, 1,100 pounds of butter, and 200 pounds of cheese in additions to 45 tons of hay, 100 bushels of Indian corn, 80 bushels of oats, and 60 bushels of Irish potatoes.

Over the next decade, the farm continued to expand not only in production amounts but also with new crops. By the 1870 census, Edward had diversified his livestock to include swine and his crops with peas, beans, barley, and wheat. During this decade the farm's production soared with 750 bushels of Indian corn, 316 bushels of oats, 265 bushels of barley, 1,170 pounds of wool, 153 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 70 tons of hay. At this time Edward, also shifted his attention from producing butter and cheese to selling the milk to factories who would in turn manufacture the final product. In 1870, only 680 pounds of butter was produced, but 1,900 gallons of milk were sold.

By 1880, Edward's farm continued to grow and succeed. At this time, he began harvesting eggs and increased his swine from nine in 1870 to forty-five in 1880. He also sold wood products and planted an

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apple orchard on top of producing 65 tons of hay, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, and 25,049 gallons of milk.

The farm's success continued on into the early 20th century. Edward died on August 4, 1896 and Frances on April 19, 1917. Earle continued to the family operation with his son Everett Ewing Garfield.

When Earle died in 1936, Everett sold the ninety-nine acres to the Mongerson Brothers, Rudolph, Adolph, Wilbur, and Edward. Rudolph and wife Alice Peterson lived on the farm with their children Dorothy and Melvin. The Mongerson Brothers continued to farm the land and expanded the original operations of the Garfield Family with a bee farm and converted the dairy use into cattle. By the 1970s the land was only used for cropping and today Erechwon Farm produces locally-grown crops to supply the Campton community.

In 2001, Campton Historic Agricultural Lands, Inc. and Garfield Heritage Society, Inc. were able to purchase the ninety-nine acres and preserve the agricultural, historic, and natural resources.

Architecture on the Farmstead

The land was first settled in 1835. The farmstead was then developed and expanded beginning in 1841 when Timothy Powers Garfield purchased the 440 acres from Culbertson and through the 1860s after Timothy gifted ninety-nine acres to his son Edward in 1858 to build his own farmstead.

Buildings on the farmstead can be categorized by architectural style and form. An architectural style is well-defined by common features that are distinctive in overall massing, floor plan, materials, and architectural detailing. The architectural style of the GFGT Boundary Extension is expressed through Edward's farmhouse. Edward Everett Garfield's farmhouse was built in 1859 in the Carpenter Gothic style.

Gothic Revival Architecture

Carpenter Gothic is a subcategory of the Gothic Revival style popular in the United States between 1840 and 1880. The Gothic Revival style is based on medieval design precedent and was widely popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing who published pattern books of stylistic details and championed the use of the style. It was promoted as an ideal picturesque rural style, suitable for residential use.

This style was promoted as an appropriate design for rural settings, with its complex and irregular shapes and forms fitting well into the natural landscape. Thus, the Gothic Revival style was often chosen for country homes and houses in rural or small town settings. The style was losing popularity for residential designs by the late 1860s, but resurgence during the 1870s occurred in applying the style to public and religious buildings. Typical architectural characteristics include:

- Steeply pitched roof, usually with steep cross gables
- Gables commonly have decorated vergeboards (commonly called gingerbread or stickwork)
- Wall surface extends into gable without break

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- Windows commonly extend into gable, frequently having pointed-arch shape (Gothic arch); other window shapes include the clover-like foil with three, four or five lobes
- Doors often have pointed-arch and/or heavy hood ornament
- Roof peaks are often topped with pinnacles
- Decorative crowns (gable or drip mold) over windows and doors
- Porches with turned posts or columns

Carpenter Gothic is further characterized by intricate, decorative vergeboard or gingerbread ornament. This style is commonly found in rural areas and applied to simple wooden structures built by house-carpenters, such as Pussian carpenter, August Sembler who built Edward's farmhouse.

When the Kane County Rural Structures Survey was completed in the late 1980s, Edward Everett Garfield's Carpenter Gothic Farmhouse was only one of seventeen Carpenter Gothic residences identified out of 1,297 high style residences. Additionally, the main farmhouse was only one of four Carpenter Gothic residences extant in the unincorporated areas of Kane County, making the Carpenter Gothic style "rare in rural Kane County."

Vernacular Architecture

Early residential forms are represented in the gable-front workers' cottage and a massed-plan, side-gabled (also referred to as a one-pen) residence at the Edward Everett Garfield Farmstead

Gable-Front

The workers' cottage is an Upright and Wing residence. The original residence is a two-story gable-front house that dominated the landscape during the 19th century. Common during the Pre-Railroad era (pre-1850) and early National era (ca. 1850-ca.1870) an additional one to one and half story side-gabled wing was added at a right angle to the gable-front plan, typically with a shed roof porch placed within the "L" to create an Upright and Wing form. Additionally, with the coming of the railroad and light-weight lumber, original Hall and Parlors or one-story cottages were expanded with a two-story gable-front or one-story wings were added to I-Houses. Many Upright and Wing residences also use details of the Greek Revival style, popular during the early to mid-19th century. Here, the Upright and Wing cottage is relatively simple, except for later 19th to early 20th century additions of the Queen Anne style porch supports.

The Rural Structure Survey does not address simple gable-front residence in Kane County. The Upright and Wing form is addressed and is identified as the second most common residential form in Kane County. The Kane County Rural Structures Survey documented 639 Upright and Wings of which 187 are wood frame and sided with clapboards, like the workers' cottage at the Edward Everett Garfield Farmstead.

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Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled or One-Pen Residence

The massed-plan, side-gabled or one-pen residence is visible on the rear of the main farmhouse as previously discussed in the narrative description. The Massed-Plan, front-gabled was common during the Pre-Railroad era (pre-1850) and only in the Northeast where New England builders developed roof-framing techniques for spanning, large two-room depths. With light-weight lumber more readily available due to the extension of the railroad; during the National era (ca.1850-ca.1930), simpler methods of light roof framing were possible and the Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled dwelling appeared. These Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled dwellings had relatively large and flexible interior floor plans and slowly replaced the traditional one-room deep Hall and Parlor and I-House forms. This form is one-story in height and usually three bays wide with either a central or side hall plan. From the front façade they appear to resemble their extended Hall and Parlor predecessor, but lack the rearward extensions and subsequent broken rear roofline.

In the Kane County Rural Structures Survey only four one-pen residences were identified out of the 2,357 residences identified by form, “making this the County’s rarest architectural form”. The survey did not pick up the residence located at the Edward Everett Garfield Farmstead due to its location on the rear of the Carpenter Gothic Farmhouse. Even with this addition to the survey, the one-pen form is still the rarest residential form in Kane County.

The Farmstead

A farmstead is the buildings and adjacent service areas of a farm. In the Kane County Rural Structures Survey, a farmstead was defined as any site containing a house and at least one major agricultural outbuilding. An agricultural outbuilding is defined as any building used for running the farm other than a house for human habitation. Examples of agricultural outbuildings include barns, chicken coops, sheds, hog houses, granaries, silo, corn cribs, summer kitchens, smoke houses, outhouses, or pump houses. Structures historically associated with a farmstead include windmills, fences, and water tanks. Natural elements such as rows of trees and a garden may also be found on a farmstead.

Buildings and structures on the farmstead were placed according to use and to take full advantage of environmental influences. Structures built in close proximity to the main farmhouse were directly associated with residential use, including the outhouse, summer kitchen, and chicken coop. Barns were built in the vicinity of the house so the farmer would be close to the livestock and equipment but far enough to prevent the spread of fire. If livestock were housed in the barn, the building was located near or had access to water. The silo and milk house were attached to the barn on a dairy farm, such as the Garfield Farmstead. Silos provided convenient food for the cows and the milk could quickly be carried to the milk house for storage and temperature control. Structures such as the well, windmill, pump house, and water supply tank were usually grouped together on a hill or subtle rise in the land to provide power and water to the farmstead.

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The main environmental influence consulted with deciding the layout of the farmstead was the wind. Wind, generated power and dried the corn, but it also carried odors and its force could be destructive. Outbuildings including the barns, outhouse, chicken coop, hog house, and smokehouse were always positioned downwind of the house to carry their orders away from the residence. Rows of trees were retained or planted near the house to provide shade, beauty, and a windbreak.

Outbuildings such as corncribs and granaries were found on crop farms while dairy barns, milk houses, and silos were associated with dairy farms. Sheds, chicken coops, outhouses, windmills, and smokehouses were located on both types of farms. At the Garfield Farmstead outbuildings for crop farming and dairy farming survive, representing the diverse agricultural history of the Garfield Family.

Farmsteads reflected the individual needs and desires of the farmer who owned or operated it. Broad trends in agriculture over the last 150 years can be seen in the historic agricultural structures in Kane County, but the evolution of these numerous agricultural outbuildings on the county's farmsteads is more dependent upon individuals in society than on societal influences.

The history and development of the GFGT Boundary Extension captures the early exploration and settlement of the Midwest and the evolution of agriculture in Kane County. The Boundary Extension retains a high degree of architectural integrity and historical significance making it eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Campton Township Maps for 1860, 1871, 1892, and 1904. Courtesy of Kane County.

Case, H. C. M. and Meyers, K.H. Types of Farming in Illinois: An Analysis of Differences by Areas (Bulletin 403). Champaign, IL: Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, 1934.

Corron, Lucinda. Campton Township, 1835-1976. Illinois, 1976.

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Kane County Development Department. Rural Structure Survey: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Farmsteads and Rural Landscapes of Kane County, Illinois. Geneva, IL: Kane County Development Department, 1987.

Le Baron, Jr., William. The Past and Present of Kane County, Illinois Containing a History of the County, Its Cities, Towns, &c., a Directory of Its Citizens, War Record of Its Volunteers in the Late

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Rebellion, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, General and Local Sta. Chicago, Illinois:
Wm. LeBaron Jr. &, 1878.

McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. 2nd Ed. New York:
Knopf, 2013.

National Register Nomination Form, "Tim Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern". Washington D.C.:
National Park Service, 1974.

Ross, R. C. and Case, H. C. M. .. Types of Farming in Illinois: An Analysis of Differences by Areas
(Bulletin 601). Champaign, IL: Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, 1956.

Additional Sources:

Bureau of Land Management Land Patent Records
Garfield Farm Museum Archives
United States Census Records
United States Agricultural Census

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

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Acreage of Property: 95.8

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41°54'34.26"N Longitude: 88°23'58.39"W
2. Latitude: 41°54'22.05"N Longitude: 88°24'1.95"W
3. Latitude: 41°54'17.82"N Longitude: 88°23'22.61"W
4. Latitude: 41°54'34.49"N Longitude: 88°23'23.47"W

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The expansion is bordered by Route 38 on the south, Garfield Road on the west, and stands of trees to the north and east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected are based on the historical boundaries of Timothy Powers Garfield's Farmstead. The boundary increase reunites 95.8 acres with the 237 acres listed in the original nomination to encompass 332.8 acres of the original 440 acres farmstead.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Erica Ruggiero

organization: N/A

street & number: 1222 West Victoria Street Unit 1

city or town: Chicago

state: Illinois

zip code: 60660

e-mail: ericaruggiero@gmail.com

telephone: 954.839.4887

date: November 18, 2015

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
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FIGURE 1: MAP OF LATITUDE/LONGITUDE POINTS FOR BOUNDARY INCREASE IN GREEN

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FIGURE 1.A: MAP OF ORIGINAL GARFIELD FARM AND GARFIELD TAVERN IN BLUE AND BOUNDARY INCREASE IN GREEN

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FIGURE 2: BUILDING KEY FOR GFGT BOUNDARY INCREASE

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FIGURE 3.A: PHOTOGRAPH KEY FOR TIMOTHY POWERS GARFIELD

***Photograph number identifies location of camera**

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FIGURE 3.B: PHOTOGRAPH KEY FOR EDWARD EVERETT GARFIELD
***Photograph number identifies location of camera**

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Garfield Farm/Garfield Tavern

City or Vicinity: Campton Hills

County: Kane

State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: May 20, 2014 and October 25, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Timothy Powers Garfield Residence and Tavern looking northwest.
1 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Timothy Powers Garfield Residence and Tavern looking southwest.
2 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Garfield Road looking north from Tavern.
3 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Garfield Road looking north from farm access road.
4 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking north from Pen.
5 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking south from Tavern Stable.
6 of 24.

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking south.

7 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking southwest from Carriage Barn.

8 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking north from Poultry Housing.

9 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking north from Dairy Barn.

10 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Dairy Barn and Granary looking northwest.

11 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking west from Garfield Road.

12 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead look west.

13 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Edward Everett Garfield Farmhouse looking northwest.

14 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Edward Everett Garfield Farmhouse looking south.

15 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Workers' Housing northeast.

16 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dairy Barn looking northeast.

17 of 24.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dairy Barn looking east.

18 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Farmstead looking north.

19 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Hay Barn and landscape looking northeast.

20 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Shed and landscape looking west.

21 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Combination Structure and landscape looking northeast.

22 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Hoghouse and Chicken Coop looking northwest.

23 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Farmstead looking north from the Farmhouse.

24 of 24.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)

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Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern – Original District

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
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Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern – Boundary Increase



Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

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Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
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